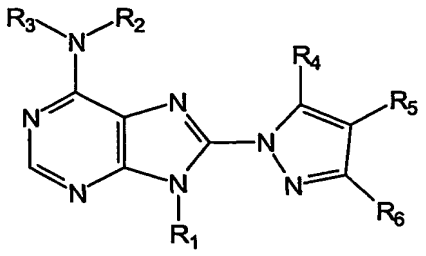
We claim:

1. A compound having the structure of Formula I,



Formula I

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides wherein

R_1 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl;

R_2 and R_3 independently are hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl;

R_2 and R_3 together join to form three to eight membered cyclic rings, which is optionally benzofused containing 0-3 heteroatom(s) selected from O, S or N, wherein the ring is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, carboxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, halogen, aryl, amino, substituted amino, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroarylalkyl or heterocyclyl alkyl; and

R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from hydrogen alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, amino, or substituted amino;

with the provisos that when R_2 is hydrogen, R_3 cannot be hydrogen, alkaryl or heteroaryl alkyl; when R_2 is alkyl, R_3 cannot be alkaryl or heteroaryl alkyl; when R_2 is alkaryl, R_3 cannot be hydrogen or alkyl; when R_2 is heteroaryl alkyl, R_3 cannot be alkyl; when R_1 is alkyl, R_2 and R_3 cannot be hydrogen and alkyl, respectively; and when R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 and R_3 cannot be hydrogen and alkyl, respectively.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is aralkyl.

3. The compound according to claim 2, wherein R_1 is benzyl, 2-chlorobenzyl, 2-fluorobenzyl or 2-methoxybenzyl.

4. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R_2 is hydrogen, acyl or aralkyl.

5. The compound according to claim 4, wherein R_2 is acetyl, benzoyl or 2-chlorobenzyl.

6. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R_3 is alkyl, acyl or aralkyl.

7. The compound according to claim 6, wherein R_3 is methyl, ethyl, $COCH_3$, $COC(CH_3)_3$, COC_6H_5, CONH(4-chlorophenyl), $CONHCH_2CH{=}CH_2$ or 2-chlorobenzyl.

8. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R_4, R_5 and R_6 are hydrogen.

9. A compound which is

N-(9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropionamide,

N-Acetyl-N-(9-benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) acetamide,

N-benzoyl-N-(9-benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) benzamide,

Bis-(2-chlorobenzyl)-[9-(2-chlorobenzyl)-8-pyrazole-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl]-amine,

(9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) methylamine,

1-(9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl) urea,

1-Allyl-3-(9-benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl)-urea,

[9-(2-Methoxybenzyl)-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl]-methylamine,

[9-(2-Fluorobenzyl)-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl]-methylamine,

(9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) ethylamine or

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1 together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent.

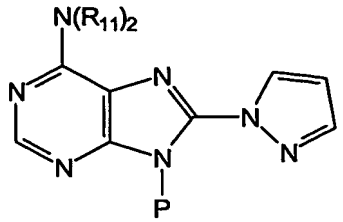
11. A method for treating, preventing, inhibiting or suppressing an inflammatory condition or disease in a patient, comprising administering to the said patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.

12. A method for treating, preventing, inhibiting or suppressing an inflammatory condition or disease in a patient, comprising administering to the said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 10.

13. A method for the treatment, prevention, inhibition or suppression of AIDS, asthma, arthritis, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), psoriasis, allergic rhinitis, shock, atopic dermatitis, Crohn's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), eosinophilic granuloma, allergic conjunctivitis, osteoarthritis, ulcerative colitis or other inflammatory diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the claim 1.

14. A method for the treatment, prevention, inhibition or suppression of AIDS, asthma, arthritis, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), psoriasis, allergic rhinitis, shock, atopic dermatitis, Crohn's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), eosinophilic granuloma, allergic conjunctivitis, osteoarthritis, ulcerative colitis or other inflammatory diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 10.

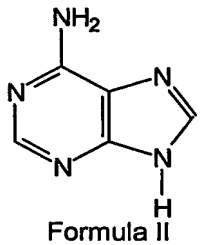
15. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula VII,



Formula VII

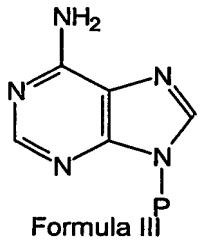
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) N-protecting a compound of Formula II



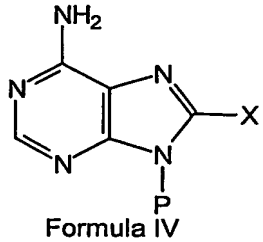
Formula II

with a compound of Formula P-L to form a compound of Formula III,



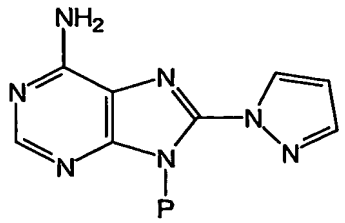
Formula III

b) halogenating a compound of Formula III to form a compound of Formula IV,



Formula IV

c) reacting a compound of Formula IV with pyrazole to form a compound of Formula VI,



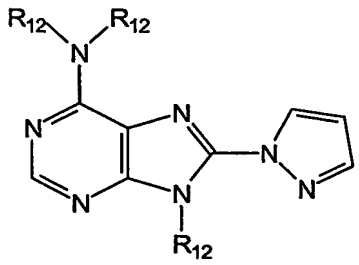
Formula VI

and

d) reacting a compound of Formula VI with a compound of Formula R_{11}-L to form a compound of Formula VII,

wherein P is a protecting group; L is a leaving atom or group; X is a halogen; and R_{11} is R_3 (wherein R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl).

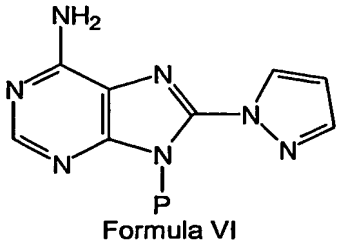
16. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XI,



Formula XI

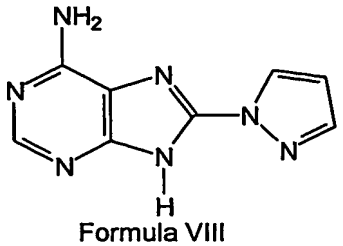
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) deprotecting a compound of Formula VI



Formula VI

to form a compound of Formula VIII,



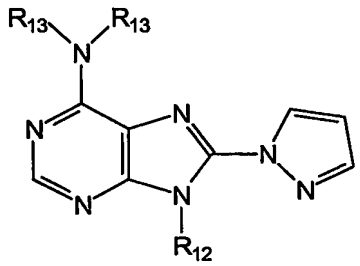
Formula VIII

and

b) reacting a compound of Formula VIII with a compound of Formula R_{12}-L to form a compound of Formula XI

wherein P is a protecting group, L is a leaving atom or group and R_{12} is aralkyl.

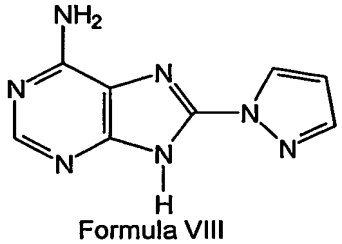
17. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XII,



Formula XII

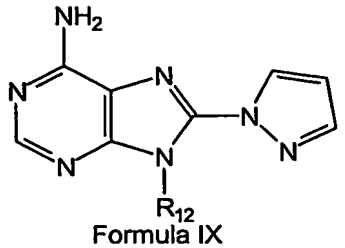
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula VIII,



Formula VIII

with a compound of Formula R_{12}-L to give a compound of Formula IX,



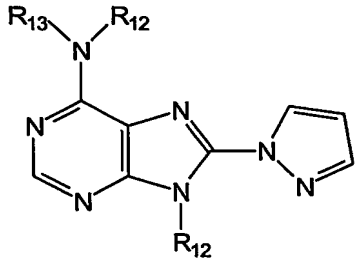
Formula IX

and

b) reacting a compound of Formula IX with a compound of Formula R_{13}-L to form a compound of Formula XII,

wherein L is a leaving atom or group, R_{12} is aralkyl and R_{13} is R_2 or R_3 (wherein R_2 or R_3 independently is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl).

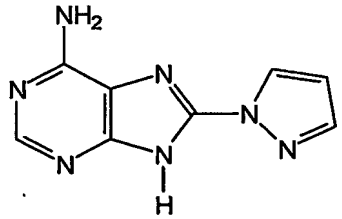
18. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XIII,



Formula XIII

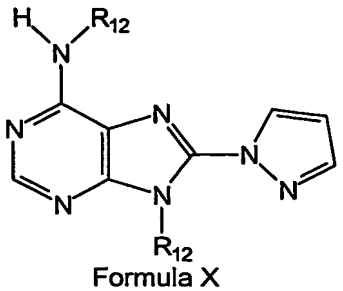
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula VIII,



Formula VIII

with a compound of Formula R_{12}-L to form a compound of Formula X,

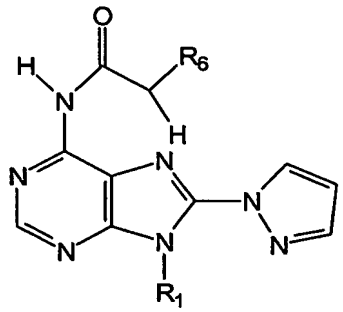


Formula X

b) reacting a compound of Formula X with a compound of Formula R_{13}-L to form a compound of Formula XIII,

wherein L is a leaving atom or group, R_{12} is aralkyl, and R_{13} is R_2 or R_3 (wherein R_2 or R_3 independently is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl).

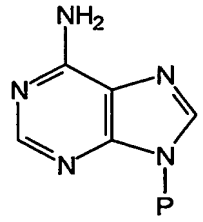
19. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XIX,



Formula XIX

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula III

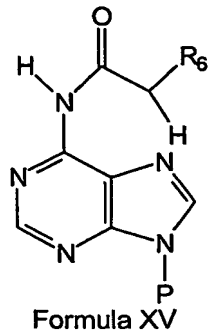


Formula III

with a compound of Formula XIV,

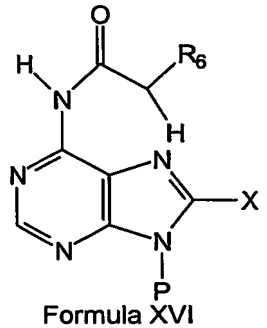
Formula XIV

to form a compound of Formula XV,



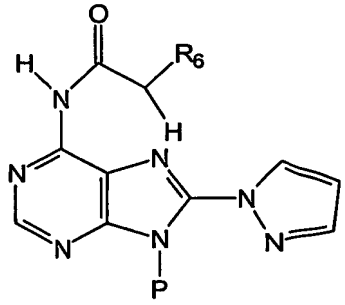
Formula XV

b) halogenating a compound of Formula XV to form a compound of Formula XVI,



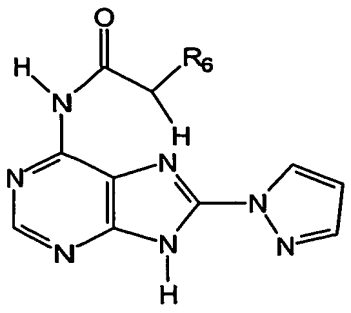
Formula XVI

c) reacting a compound of Formula XVI with pyrazole gives a compound of Formula XVII,



Formula XVII

d) deprotecting a compound of Formula XVII to form a compound of Formula XVIII,



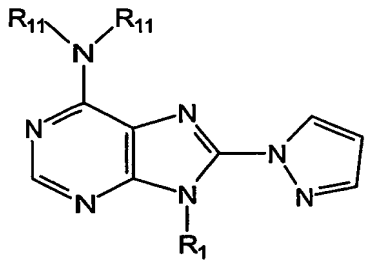
Formula XVIII

and

e) reacting a compound of Formula XVIII with a compound of Formula R_1-L to form a compound of Formula XIX,

wherein P is a protecting group; R_6 is hydrogen alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, amino, or substituted amino; X is a halogen; L is leaving atom or group; and R_1 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl.

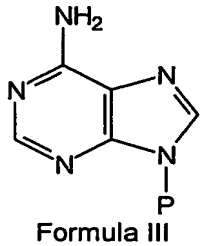
20. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XXIII,



Formula XXIII

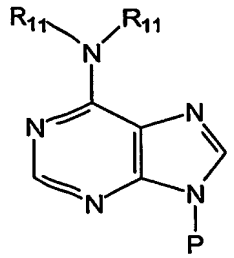
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula III with a compound of Formula R_{11}-L



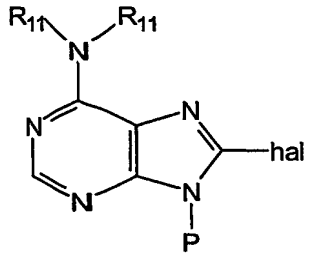
Formula III

to form a compound of Formula VIIa,



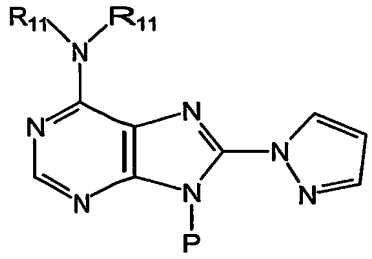
Formula VIIa

b) halogenating a compound of Formula VIIa to form a compound of Formula XX,



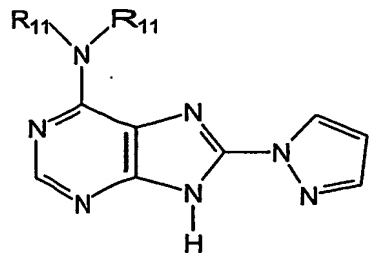
Formula XX

c) reacting a compound of Formula XX with pyrazole to form a compound of Formula XXI,



Formula XXI

d) deprotecting a compound of Formula XXI to form a compound of Formula XXII,



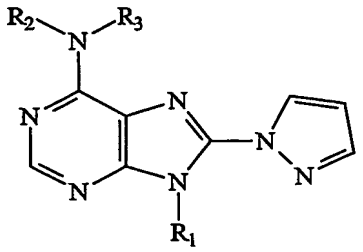
Formula XXII

and

e) reacting a compound of Formula XXII with a compound of Formula R_1-L to form a compound of Formula XXIII,

wherein P is a protecting group; L is leaving atom or group; R_{11} is R_3 (wherein R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl); hal is halogen; and R_1 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl.

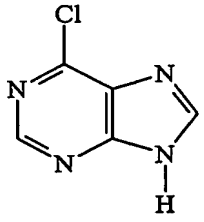
21. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XXIX,



Formula XXIX

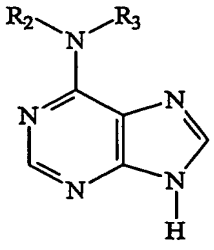
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula XXIV



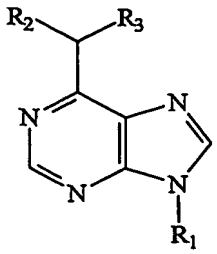
Formula XXIV

with a compound of Formula R_2R_3NH to form a compound of Formula XXVI,



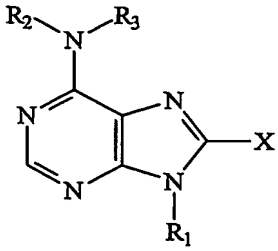
Formula XXVI

b) reacting a compound of Formula XXVI with a compound of Formula R_1-L to form a compound of Formula XXVII,



Formula XXVII

c) halogenating a compound of Formula XXVII to form a compound of Formula XXVIII,



Formula XXVIII

and

d) reacting a compound of Formula XXVIII with pyrazole to form a compound of Formula XXIX

wherein R_1 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl; and R_2 and R_3 independently is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl; L is a leaving atom or group; and X is a halogen.